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the center of the town while several important buildings and other objects of interest are omitted. The maps of the Wye Valley are, with the exception of coloring, almost identical. The reviewer tabulated 55 maps and plans in the two books and after weighing all the points decided in favor of the Blue Guide in 31 cases and Baedeker in 25 cases. There are 12 plans in Baedeker that are not contained in the Blue Guide: Rochester, Hastings, Torquay, Northampton, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Carlisle, Leeds, Bradford, Newcastle, and Scarborough.

The verdict is, if you can have both books in your library, do so; but, if you can have but one, take the Blue Guide. This will probably permanently displace Baedeker as regards England. As for London, there is also an excellent guide to that city in the new series.

A. A. HOPKINS

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE ITALIAN FRONTIERS ABOUT THE ADRIATIC

ATTILIO TAMARO. *La Vénétie Julienne et la Dalmatie: Histoire de la nation italienne sur ses frontières orientales*. Vol. 1, *La Vénétie Julienne*, xii and 1033 pp.; map, bibliogr.; Vol. 2, *La Dalmatie (depuis les origines jusqu'à la Renaissance)*, xi and 501 pp.; map; Vol. 3, *La Dalmatie (depuis la Renaissance jusqu'à la guerre européenne)*, xii and 688 pp.; bibliogr. La Società Nazionale "Dante Alighieri," Rome, 1918, 1919. 10 x 6½ inches.

This is the most comprehensive synthetic treatment of the subject known to the reviewer. It is the product of extensive and prolonged study, but it was written in great haste under adverse conditions. The value of the contents is consequently variable. Some topics are given greater space than their importance in relation to the subject seems to warrant, while others are dismissed summarily. A chapter here is based upon important sources difficult of access, while a chapter there contains significant statements supported only by secondary authorities, when the original sources were available. The style is prolix. These inequalities detract somewhat from the value of the large mass of material supplied by the diligence of the author's research. A more serious defect is the writer's prejudice, which has affected both his selection of evidence and his interpretation of it. Tamaro practically acknowledges that the work is in part an attempt to justify the Italian claims to territory on the northern and eastern shores of the Adriatic (Vol. 3, pp. 687, 688). This impresses the reviewer as the principal object of the book. Yet it is not to be dismissed merely as a gigantic piece of propaganda, for it adds much to our knowledge. To the reader who is unfamiliar with the subject it offers a poor avenue for the first approach, but the reader who has a sufficient acquaintance with the subject, or with the principles of historical criticism, can separate the wheat from the chaff, for Tamaro cites his authorities scrupulously.

Geography occupies a considerable place in this primarily historical work. Several chapters are given to descriptive geography, and the historical narrative is often woven about questions of boundaries.

Julian Venetia is a name used by Italians to designate a district north and east of the head of the Adriatic. As no political division appears ever to have borne the title, each writer is left free to assign to Julian Venetia such limits as he sees fit. Tamaro defines it as "bounded by the Alps up to the Fiumara east of Fiume" (Vol. 1, p. 1). This definition is vague. Tamaro therefore proceeds to a more detailed consideration, after giving a brief description of the principal geographical characteristics of the region. He assumes that the boundary of Julian Venetia coincides with the "sacred frontiers" which Nature gave to Italy on the northeast. These are established by the summits of the mountains which divide the waters flowing into the Black Sea from those flowing into the Adriatic. Tamaro's attempt to locate the line of crests, however, leaves one with the impression that Nature did her work in a slovenly fashion. From the Predil pass to the headwaters of the Idria the course of the watershed is clear enough, but south of Idria the Piuca and the Uncia Rivers follow the custom of the Carso and disappear in the earth. Some geographers maintain that the Piuca runs into the Uncia and the Uncia into the Save, but Tamaro holds that this view has not been sufficiently well proved by scientific experiments to exclude the possibility that these rivers drain into the Adriatic. Tamaro discusses the views of several German and Italian geographers, making evident the inability of Italian scientists to agree among themselves as to the course of the sacred frontier in this region. He finally accepts the hypothesis of Porena that the boundary goes southward from the headwaters of the

Idria to Mt. Nevoso (Schneeberg) by way of the Birnbaumer Wald (Selva del Pero) and Mts. Strana, Javornig, and Toro, dividing the basin of the Piuca from that of the Uncia. Thence he draws the line down the mountains to the source of the Fiumara and along the left bank of that stream to the sea. Irredentists of the sixties, like Bonfiglio, who recognized the Arsa as the proper frontier are dismissed as ignorant political opportunists.

The history of the northeastern boundary is scattered here and there throughout the remainder of the first volume. Tamaro's thesis seems to be that the boundary of Italy since Roman times has generally extended as far to the east, either in fact or in national consciousness, as he places it. He has accumulated a vast store of evidence, but his interpretation of it is not always to be trusted. In a summary of the views of those authorities who hold that the Julian Alps constitute the natural frontier of Italy he speaks of "the historian of the invasions of Italy, Hodgkins (*sic*), who has marked the frontier passed and violated by them at the great Alpine wall which encloses Julian Venetia" (p. 33). The only reference to the Alpine wall at the place indicated in Hodgkin's work is a note which reads: "Is the fury of the Bora owing to the abrupt termination here [*i. e.* Tarnovaner Wald] of the great Alpine Wall . . . ?" Hodgkin gives no indication that he regards the Alpine wall as the boundary of Italy or of Julian Venetia. The conclusions that Tamaro draws from his evidence, moreover, appear in some instances to be unjustified. He, for example, places Laibach within Italy in the fourth century (p. 95). The anonymous author of Bordeaux, whom he cites, corroborates this statement; but Herodien, whom he also cites, says nothing about Laibach at the place specified. From this evidence, furthermore, it does not necessarily follow, as Tamaro asserts, that the political frontier of Italy had been extended beyond the Arsa, where it was located in the first century. His supposition that Fiume (Tarsatica) was then part of Italy is, as he admits, based upon no direct evidence. Concerning Dante's famous lines,

". . . Pola presso del Quarnero
Che Italia chiude e i suoi termini bagna,"

he tells us (p. 359): "The designation of Dante cannot be taken in a narrow sense, as if the poet intended to limit the Italian frontier to the Arsa. He meant, on the contrary, to include in it all the eastern coast of Istria up to the head of the gulf of Quarnero." But he does not explain how he knows what Dante meant. In another instance he draws a conclusion that does not seem to be warranted by his own interpretation of the evidence. He says (p. 354) of Riccobaldo of Ferrara, who wrote a geographical description between 1280 and 1300: "It is interesting to note that he places the frontier of Istria in the Liburnian gulf, therefore beyond the Arsa and manifestly in the angle where the Fiumara, the ancient Tarsia, disembogues." It seems far from manifest that the general statement of Riccobaldo refers specifically to the one spot in the Quarnero selected by Tamaro. Instances of these sorts are sufficiently frequent to make it advisable to refer to the authorities whom Tamaro cites before accepting unreservedly his statements with regard to the history of the northeastern boundary. His work on this aspect of the subject, nevertheless, is not without value, because he has brought together references to a vastly larger number of sources than are to be found in any other single work.

The volumes on Dalmatia begin with five chapters of descriptive geography where the view is advanced that Dalmatia does not belong to the Balkan Peninsula but forms part of Italy geologically, orographically, biologically, and anthropogeographically. In subsequent chapters there is little of geographical interest. The opinions of contemporaries who at various epochs looked upon Dalmatia as geographically a part of Italy are adduced occasionally, and the history of the Dalmatian boundaries also receives some notice but is treated as a topic of slight importance.

W. E. LUNT

PRIMITIVE PEOPLES OF COCHIN-CHINA

HENRY BAUDESSON. **Indo-China and Its Primitive People.** Transl. by E. A. Holt. xii and 328 pp.; ills., bibliogr. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, [1919]. \$5.00. 8½ x 5½ inches.

A scholarly treatment of the Moi and the Cham, two distinct peoples living in the mountains of Cochin China a hundred miles or so west of the China Sea. Their country is, politically, a French protectorate. While primitive peoples, they have made some advance-